

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be addressed. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

2. The second step is to gather relevant information and resources. This may involve researching existing solutions, consulting with experts, or collecting data.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the sequence of actions to be taken.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves carrying out the tasks and monitoring progress to ensure that the plan is being followed.

5. The fifth step is to evaluate the results. This involves comparing the actual outcomes with the expected results and identifying any areas for improvement.

6. The sixth step is to communicate the findings. This involves sharing the results of the analysis with the relevant stakeholders and providing recommendations for future action.

7. The seventh step is to reflect on the process. This involves considering what was learned from the experience and how it can be applied to future tasks.

8. The eighth step is to document the process. This involves creating a record of the steps taken and the results achieved, which can be used as a reference for future tasks.

9. The ninth step is to review the process. This involves periodically reviewing the process to ensure that it remains effective and efficient.

10. The tenth step is to improve the process. This involves making changes to the process based on feedback and lessons learned, to ensure that it continues to evolve and improve.

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